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Direct and indirect speech statements exercises pdf

Direct speech examples. Direct and indirect speech statement examples. Direct indirect speech commands exercises. What is direct and indirect speech with examples pdf.

Here is a list of reported speech exercises: - Present Simple Reported Statements - Past Simple Reported Statements - Future Simple Reported Statements - Mixed Tense Reported Statements - 'Say' and 'Tell' - Reported Questions: - Present Simple Reported Yes/No Questions - Present Simple Reported Wh Questions - Mixed Tense Reported Questions - Reported Orders and Requests - Mixed Exercises: - Reported Speech Mixed Exercise 1 (difficult) - Reported Speech Mixed Exercise 2 (difficult) She hoped that Dan would come. The reported speech is typically introduced by verbs such as say, tell, admit, complain, explain, remind, reply, think, hope, offer, refuse, etc. in the past tense. He said (that) he didn't want it. She explained that she had been at the seaside. If these verbs are in the past tense, we change the following: a) verb tenses and verb forms b) pronouns c) the adverbs of time and place. A) Verb tenses We change the tenses in the following way: Present - past "I never understand you," she told me. - She told me that I never understood her. "We are doing exercises," he explained. - He explained that they were doing exercises. Present perfect - past perfect "I have broken the window," he admitted. - He admitted that he had broken the window. "I have been waiting since the morning," he complained. - He complained that he had been waiting since the morning. Past - past perfect "She went to Rome," I thought. - I thought that she had gone to Rome. "He was thinking of buying a new car," she said. - She said that he had been thinking of buying a new car. Will - conditional Will changes into the conditional. I will come on Sunday," he reminded me. - He reminded me that he would come on Sunday. As you can see, both the past tense and the present perfect change into the past perfect. Notes 1. I shall, we shall usually become would. "I shall appreciate it," he said. - He said that he would appreciate it. 2. I should, we should usually change into would. "We should be really glad," she told us. - She told us that they would be really glad. 3. May becomes might. "I may write to him," she promised. - She promised that she might write to him. The verb forms remain the same in the following cases: If we use the past perfect tense. Eva: "I had never seen him." - Eva claimed that she had never seen him. If the reporting verb is in the present tense. Bill: "I am enjoying my holiday." - Bill says he is enjoying his holiday. Sandy: "I will never go to work." - Sandy says she will never go to work. When we report something that is still true. Dan: "Asia is the largest continent." - Dan said that Asia is the largest continent. Emma: "People in Africa are starving." - Emma said that people in Africa are starving. When a sentence is made and reported at the same time, and the fact is still true. Michael: "I am thirsty." - Michael said he is thirsty. With modal verbs would, might, could, should, ought to, used to. George: "I would try it." - George said that he would try it. Mimi: "I might come." - Mimi said she might come. Steve: "I could fail." - Steve said that he could fail. Linda: "He should/ought to stay in bed." - Linda said that he should/ought to stay in bed. Mel: "I used to have a car." - Mel said that he used to have a car. Margo: "I wish they were in Greece." Margo wished they were in Greece. Matt: "I would rather fly." Matt said he'd rather fly. Betty: "They had better go." Betty thought they should leave. Paul: "It is time I got up." Paul said it was time for him to get up. Martha: "If I tidied my room, my dad would be happy." Martha said that if she tidied her room, her dad would be happy. Joe: "When I was staying in Madrid I met my best friend." He mentioned that when he was staying in Madrid, he met his best friend. In spoken English, we don't change the past tense if it's clear from the situation what time period is being referred to. However, if it's not clear, we do need to change it. For example: "She did it on Sunday," I said. - I said she did it on Sunday. We must make changes when expressing emotions or feelings in the past. We don't usually alter the modal verbs "must" and "needn't", but if we want to express obligations, we can change them as follows: "I must wash up." - He said he must/would have to wash up. "I needn't be at school today." - He said he didn't have to/be at school that day. If the modal verb "must" is expressing obligation, we don't change it. For example: "We must relax for a while." (suggestion) - He said they must relax for a while. If it's expressing certainty, we also don't change it. For instance: "You must be tired after such a trip." (certainty) - He said we must be tired after such a trip. Yesterday Greg came. If it is reported on Sunday, the sentence should be like this. Mary said that Greg had come a day before. If we say "Greg had come yesterday", then he will have come on Saturday. The time expressions change as follows: - now -> then - today -> that day - tomorrow -> next day/following day - the day after tomorrow -> in two days' time - yesterday -> the day before - the day before yesterday -> two days before - next week/month -> following week/month - last week/month -> previous week/month - a year ago -> a year before/the previous year If something is said and reported at the same time, the time expressions remain the same. For example: "I will go on holiday tomorrow," he told me today. On the other hand, if something is reported later, then the time expressions are different in the indirect speech. For instance: Last week Jim said: "I'm playing next week." If we say his sentence a week later, it becomes: Jim said he was playing this week.